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BTA WARNS OF DETERIORATING TURKISH RELATIONS

AU171839 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Recently, Mr Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, has taken the liberty of making certain gross and ill-befitting verbal attacks against the People's Republic of Bulgaria connected with the "problem" of the condition of Bulgarian Muslims, a problem artificially raised and fanned up by Turkey. These lies and slanders have become increasingly frequent with the progress of the election campaign in Turkey. Had these statements been made by a private citizen, they could have still been passed over in silence. This is not the case, however, as the statements in question have come from a prime minister and a leader of a ruling party.

In this connection, the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorised to declare:

The ostensible "concern" for the Bulgarian Muslims voiced by Prime Minister Ozal is totally unfounded, both morally and politically, and it is unjustifiable in terms of international law. All allegations about restrictions of the rights and freedoms of Bulgarian Muslims, about demolished mosques, persecution on grounds of religious affiliation, etc., are absurd and ill-intended fabrications. They can be assessed in no other way but as an attempt at inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state and in the life of her citizens, as a demonstration of anachronistic pan-Turkish ambitions aimed at kindling an anti-Bulgarian hysteria in neighboring Turkey and at creating a distorting idea of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

These fabrications have naturally stirred the indignation of the Bulgarian people who reject them most categorically.

Bulgaro-Turkish relations have a complicated history. They have gone through difficult periods and through good-neighborliness and cooperation in recent decades. The positive elements in these relations have come about as a result of the communality of interests of the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples, and of the joint efforts made by the two countries' politicians. Bulgaria has always been seeking good relations with all neighboring states, Turkey included. Good-neighbor relations, however, require reciprocity, respect, serious and honorable partnership.

This country has not done anything which can be interpreted as impairing Turkish interests, as an obstacle to the favourable promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation, of understanding and good-neighborliness. The maintenance, the strengthening and the promotion of such relations presupposes a responsible statesmanlike approach. Otherwise everything achieved could be wasted off-handedly. Is this what the incumbent prime minister of Turkey wants? If he wants this, then he will have only himself to blame for the consequences ensuing from the deterioration of the climate of understanding and good-neighborliness between our two countries, and his name will go down in history linked with an ill-fated episode in Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

Over the last few years, the continuous process of the Bulgarians' getting rid of yet another vestige left from the Ottoman domination -- the Turkish element in the names of part of them -- was brought to an ultimate and irreversible completion. This is a strictly private matter, which, in the conditions of free and democratic Bulgaria, is settled by the citizens themselves. The question arises as to whether Mr Ozal's attitude to Bulgarians' shedding the vestiges of a tragic past is not underlined by designs for attaining chauvinistic as well as alien strategic goals?

One such policy serves the interest of those circles which are seeking to destabilize the situation in the Balkans and on a wider scale. It has nothing to do with the real interests of the Turkish people and of Bulgaro-Turkish understanding.

Short-sighted political reckonings have always been a bad counsel. And since it is a question of relations between two sovereign neighbouring states, relations which have a past, a present and a future, let us recall the popular saying, well known both in Bulgaria and in Turkey: "Measure twice and cut once".

The interests of the two peoples call for realism and a constructive approach, and not for kindling chauvinistic passions and statements in the spirit of cold war. There is no, and there can be no other reasonable alternative in Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION TALKS WITH GREECE

AU171856 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Greece are interested in a long-term promotion of their cooperation in transport and communications, said here today Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou, the Greek minister of transport and communications. They signed a protocol on their talks which assesses positively the links in these fields and outlines their future expansion.

In view of the two countries' geographical position, there are untapped possibilities for an increase especially of transit shipments through their territories and, to that end, for a more active use of the transport traffic from the Nordic and central European countries.

In their common assessment, a fine beginning was set in the team work of Bulgaria, Greece and Syria to study the possibilities for opening a ferry service between Volos (Greece) and Latakia (Syria).

In the future, efforts will be focused on combined motor transport deliveries from Europe to the Middle East. In this connection, versions will be worked out to improve mutually advantageous cooperation.

The heads of the two countries' railroad administrations signed a separate long-term agreement on the development of bilateral and transit railroad deliveries.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Greek guest today. They noted the upgrade development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and surveyed the state of cooperation in water, air and road transport, as well as the possibilities for a promotion of transport links between Bulgaria, Greece and the Middle East countries.

During his visit here, Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou conferred with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

AU171029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, [PRB] has sent the following telegram to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists, and in my own name I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

We know you as an outstanding leader of the CPV, with a substantial contribution to the building up of a united Socialist Vietnam.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people are profoundly convinced that under the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the CPV Central Committee the fraternal Vietnamese people, inspired by the testaments of Ho Chi Minh and the decisions of the Fifth CPV Congress, will achieve new successes in socialist construction and the further strengthening of the friendship, unity, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and will make a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace and for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutual beneficial cooperation.

The BCP and the PRB will continue in the future to expand and deepen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the VCP and the SRV, built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the good of our two peoples socialism, and peace.

I sincerely wish you good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity.

GREETINGS TO MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU171026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you and the entire working people of fraternal Mongolia cordial greetings and best wishes on 11 July -- the country's national holiday.

Inspired by the example of the Great October Revolution, the Mongolian revolution triumphed 65 years ago and revealed great opportunities of ascending development for the Mongolian people. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist People's Revolutionary Party, with the selfless assistance of the USSR, and in close unity of action with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Mongolian working people achieved great successes in constructing the material-technical base of socialism.

The Mongolian People's Republic is actively developing economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries and makes its contribution to strengthening socialist economic integration.

The Bulgarian Communists and our country's entire working people highly value the peaceful foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic, aimed at creating a climate of good-neighborliness and understanding among the people of the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

We note with deep satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries is constantly strengthening and developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, and in the name of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries.

On the occasion of your bright holiday -- the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution -- we wish the fraternal Mongolian people even greater successes in construction socialism and in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress.

MINISTERS CRITICIZE ENTERPRISES' PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU171633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

["In the Council of Ministers -- the Country's Economy Is Developing Successfully -- Certain Economic Trusts Sharply Criticized for Unsatisfactory Results in Fulfilling the 6-Month Plan"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development during the first half of the year. It was established that, as a result of the nationwide upsurge in honor of the 13th BCP Congress and for fulfilling the congress' decisions, the plan has been fulfilled as a whole in all the basic indexes. Considerable growth has been achieved in production, social labor productivity, profitability, retail goods turnover, services to the population, wages, and so on. A substantial effect has been obtained from introducing the achievements of technical progress into practice. The country's economy is developing successfully during the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

The Council of Ministers drew attention to the lagging behind in certain tasks, permitted weaknesses, and unsolved problems, and adopted appropriate measures. The leaderships of the economic organizations were ordered to make an in-depth analysis of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan with regard to individual indexes, and to intensify the work of opening up new reserves in order to accelerate rates and raise efficiency in accordance with the party postulates for a qualitative new growth in the economy. Severe criticism was made of the following for unsatisfactory results in fulfillment of the plan:

Stroitelstov Economic Trust [ET], Chairman Georgi Grigorov;
Khimicheska Promishlenost ET, Chairman Kiril Petkov;
Rodopa ET, Chairman Nikola Spasov;
Balkandar ET, Chairman Stefan Danyanov;
Pamukoteks ET, Chairman Boyan Yanev;
Pirin ET, Chairman Stoyan Gadzhanov; and
Ruen ET, Chairman Boncho Sarafov.

Particular attention was drawn to creating the necessary organization for rhythmically fulfilling the plan and maintaining high rates of production during July and August. [paragraph continues]

Special measures should be adopted by the leadership of the enterprises, combines, and economic trusts to speed up the introduction into practice of scientific and technical achievements; to fully utilize the intensive factors to overcome the lagging in fulfillment of the state orders for certain important products; to improve the utilization of the basic funds, raw materials, other materials, and manpower; to drastically improve quality; to fulfill the contracts for production-sharing deliveries and material and technical supplies; to ensure production for export and for the home market; and to strengthen plan, technological, financial, and labor discipline.

The construction organizations and the investors were instructed to do what is necessary to overcome the lagging behind in the construction of certain products that are to be commissioned and to ensure the production which they have envisaged for the year, as well as to complete the housing provided for in the plan.

The Ministry of Transportation was ordered to improve the coordination in the operation of the individual types of transport and between the goods suppliers and the transportation organizations, with a view to ensuring the shipment of goods in a timely manner and to a high standard of quality.

It is the immediate task of the National Agro-Industrial Union and the agro-industrial complexes to speed up the harvest and the sowing of the second crops, and to ensure the gathering of fruit and vegetables according to schedule and without losses. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils must exercise systematic control of the fulfillment of these tasks.

Instructions were given to the ministries and the leaderships of the economic trusts and the combines to press on further with their activities relating to reorganizing the style and methods of work under the conditions of the new management structures, in order to develop the initiative of the direct goods producers, as well as of the self-governing systems, and to overfulfill the plan for the year in all indexes.

FILIPOV ATTENDS VRATSA PLENUM; LAGS NOTED

AU171844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July a plenum of the Vratsa Okrug BCP organization took place. It was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov. The plenum dealt with improving the political and party work related to accelerating the commissioning of the third and constructing the sixth block of the Kozloduy Nuclear Complex. During the discussion it was noted that the process of completing the construction sites awaiting commissioning, and the process of equipping them are lagging behind. Labor time and resources are not being fully utilized. The participants in the plenum adopted concrete measures for overcoming the difficulties.

MEASURES ENACTED TO ENSURE WINTER POWER SUPPLIES

AU161240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers examined the preparations for ensuring stable electric-power and heating supplies during the fall and winter period and approved concrete measures.

It was stressed that the necessary preconditions have been created for increasing the production of electric power and for ensuring normal satisfaction of the growing needs of the national economy and the population, and that the necessary reseves have also been created for the stable operation of the power supply system.

At the same time, it was stressed that the regular and normal supply of electricity is connected with observing the necessary discipline both by power-producing enterprises and consumers.

The ministries, economic trusts, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils was instructed to make an analysis by the end of August 1986 of the preparations of the enterprises, departments, and individual production units for operation during the winter with the most efficient and economical utilization of electric power and fuels.

The Energetika Economic Trust and the economic organizations which possess factory power plants were charged to complete the repairs of these plants by the end of October and to ensure the necessary coal reserves.

Incentives and measures were defined for increasing the production of briquettes, for additional production of wood for fuel, and for delivery of coal in order to satisfy the needs of the population more fully.

The attention of the Energetika Economic Trust, the Stroitelstvo Economic Trust, and the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council was drawn to the lagging behind which had been permitted in the construction of the district central heating installations in Sofia, and they were charged with adopting measures by the end of July this year for the projects for commissioning to be urgently brought into service this year.

It is exceptionally important for the economic organizations, institutions, and the citizens to immediately adopt measures to repair and insulate production and public buildings, housing, shops, and so on.

In noting that the labor collectives and the population had displayed high awareness, contributing thereby to substantial savings of energy resources, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers voiced its confidence that they will now also show an attitude of responsibility and discipline in order to ensure the most thrifty use of electric power and fuels and to guarantee the normal operation of the national economy during the winter.

LEADERS ATTEND IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU171154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] On 16 July Fawzi Taqi al-'Ani, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at Moscow Park Hotel on Iraq's national holiday -- the 18th anniversary of the 17 July Revolution.

The reception was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; leaders of economic and public-political organizations; deputy ministers; and social and cultural figures.

USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL STROGANOV PAYS VISIT

Received by Jakes

LD171823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Genrikh Stroganov heads the working group which is to prepare agreements between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on opening up direct relations between production and science and research organizations and the setting up of joint groups, enterprises and collectives. In the conversation both sides praised the progress made by both fraternal countries in this sphere, the result of which will contribute to the deepening of specialization and cooperation and to the concentration of strengths and means in the interest of the speeding up of social economic development.

During talks with the Czechoslovak working group which was headed by Josef Voracek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, texts of agreements were completed and lists of concrete organizations which will undertake direct relations and enter into joint groups, enterprises and collectives were worked out. It is expected from them that they will contribute to the intensification and increasing efficiency of production; deepening of cooperation and specialization of production; the speeding up of scientific and technical progress; the perfecting of technological processes, increasing productivity of labor and a growth in mutual goods exchange.

Departs for Home

LD171632 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Genrikh Stroganov has ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for home today.

Genrikh Stroganov was in Czechoslovakia at the head of a working group for the drafting of inter-governmental agreements on the establishment of direct contacts and joint enterprises, associations and teams of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

JAKES RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY CROMBET

LD180444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the Central Committee. During their talks, the guests praised what they saw during their visit in this country, emphasizing that this visit has enabled them to become more familiar with the methods of party work in implementing the leading role of the party in economics and in securing the resolutions of top party organs. The guests spoke highly of the results achieved by Czechoslovakia. At the same time, they praised the beneficial nature of exchanging experiences between both fraternal parties, and expressed an interest in further developing all-round cooperation between our countries. The Cuban delegation left Prague by air this afternoon.

KOZIK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION, HOLDS TALKS

LD172004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Villiam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today in Prague received a delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Workers in the Textile Industry of Nicaragua, headed by its secretary, (Antonio Aguillar). They informed one another about the present tasks of the trade unions in their countries and evaluated the possibilities of the further development of relations. Viliam Kozik expressed full support and solidarity of Czechoslovak workers with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua and condemned the aggressive action and military demonstrations of power of the U.S. Government directed at Nicaragua.

SVOBODA GREETS VISITING LEBANESE OFFICIAL

LD161850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs of Lebanon, has arrived in Czechoslovakia for a visit. Meeting him at the airport was Stanislav Svoboda, deputy Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

PAPER ON CADRE CHANGES BETWEEN CPCZ CONGRESSES

AU171002 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Functionary"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The party pays systematic attention to cadre policy and work with cadres. Almost one-third of secretaries and over 45 percent of leading secretaries of district party committees and 40 percent of secretaries of regional party committees were exchanged, for various reasons, in the period between the 16th and 17th Congresses. The annual membership meetings of primary party organizations held prior to the congress elected 23 percent new members and 15 percent new chairmen of primary party committees. A total of 36 percent of the members of district party committees and more than 33 percent of the members and candidate members of regional party committees were exchanged at the precongress conferences.

The CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee suport stability of cadres, but also their reasonable replacement. They have repeatedly stressed that there continue to be quite a number of party functionaries and managerial workers whose work results do not come up to current requirements. They live from hand to mouth, work without a well-thought-out concept, dodge conflicts, and either justify shortcomings or do not see their causes in themselves but somewhere "on top" or "at the bottom." They do not invest their energy to fulfill tasks but to find loopholes and roundabout ways of getting out of messy situations. They avail themselves of administrative methods of management. Political officials thus often turn into dispatch clerks, organizers into statisticians, and educators into learners. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said describing the conduct of these party functionaries at the CPSU Central Committee session this June: "They speak with relish and competently about the current economic campaign, about milk yields and weight increments, about tons and so forth, but when the issue is a political analysis of social phenomena, socioeconomic tasks, problems of science and technology, or the potentials of the human factors, they frequently lose the ground under their feet." It is as though he speaking our experiences.

The present era demands of party functionaries a CONTINUOUS UPDATING OF KNOWLEDGE [passage published in wide-spaced type] enhancement of qualifications, and widening of the ideopolitical, scientific-technical, and economic horizons. Without these qualities, they cannot possibly efficiently guide and manage. [passage omitted]

'SECRET' OPINION POLL FAVORS NEUTRALITY

AU170957 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Vienna -- In one of the most extraordinary political actions since the 1968 invasion by East bloc forces, independent sociologists conducted a secret opinion poll in CSSR, which showed the following main result: The overwhelming majority of the population would decide in favor of a pluralist democracy and would prefer neutrality over belonging to any bloc. In free elections the ruling communist party would only get 14 percent of the votes.

The most important thing is, without a doubt, the fact that it was possible to conduct this opinion poll. The organizers were actually able to work through the 85 questions with 342 compatriots; despite the danger of being discovered by the authorities they also polled communist party members, although their share does not quite correspond to the otherwise representative cross section of the population. Thus the sociologists themselves called the results relative; but these results to give important insights into social development in the CSSR. The study was recently published by the Czech exile journal SVEDECTVI (TESTIMONY) and -- in German -- by the Viennese journal OSTNACHRICHTEN (NEWS FROM THE EAST).

"Identification with Marxism or communism is totally disappearing in young people," the study says. Not a single interlocutor under the age of 35 professed to be a "Marxist," only 0.85 percent called themselves communists. Whe having the opportunity of selecting several terms, 42.7 percent decided in favor of "democrat," 14.5 percent were for "believer," and 12.8 percent for "socialist-non-Marxist." Almost two thirds of the younger people said: "I reject any such appellation, I am simply a human being."

Taken the opinion poll as a whole, 50.8 percent agreed with this statement; even more approval, namely 54 percent, was given to the term "democrat," while only 4.4 percent in each case selected "Marxist" or "communist," a total of 16.9 percent consider themselves as "religious people."

The attitude toward the superpowers led the sociologists to conclude that there is a marked tendency toward neutrality among their compatriots. Although 27.7 percent of those polled said that the term "imperialist superpower" fits the Soviet Union without any reservations (United States: 8.8 percent), the majority only partly agreed with these critical statements. But nine times more CSSR citizens expressed a positive attitude toward the United States.

KROLIKOWSKI DEMANDS RETURN OF MEISSNER

LD171332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretry of state and first deputy minister of the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, stressed today to Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of the permanent FRG Mission in the GDR, the GDR's demand for the immediate and unhindered return of GDR citizen Professor Herbert Meissner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences, to the GDR, which the FRG authorities have denied him for days, against his will. Secretary of State Krolikowski pointed out that the measures introduced by the FRG authorities are aimed directly against professor Meissner's personal freedom. They are a serious interference in tourist visit traffic. State Secretary Krolikowski strongly rejected the FRG's claim to have a "duty to look after" GDR citizens.

In view of the FRG's behavior, one must conclude that certain circles in the FRG are deliberately harming relations between the two German states. The FRG alone bears responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

State Secretary Krolikowski again stressed, in the interests of preserving the level of relations reached, his demand for the immediate and unhindered return of Professor Meissner to the GDR, the restoration of safety in tourist and visitor traffic, and the inviolability of GDR citizens.

GORBACHEV-MITTERAND TALKS SEEN AS PRODUCTIVE

AU171053 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Spartak Beglov: "Productive Dialogue on Disarmament Issues"]

[Text] The 16 and 1/2 hours that Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterand spent in talks in Moscow concentrated mainly on questions of disarmament and security in Europe and other regions. Both politicians proceeded from the fact that at the present time one has arrived at a crossroads and the arms race can only be stopped with extreme difficulty, if the existing chances are not utilized.

Here is to be pointed out that in view of the general international interest in the results of the visit of the French president in the USSR, many American observers in Moscow asked only one question: Will Mitterrand succeed in playing a "mediator's role" between the Soviewt and the American leadership? Of course, it was taken into account that Mitterrand had come to Moscow immediately after his meeting with the head of the Washington administration. The French side, however, rejected this version of a mediation and stressed its interest in using such meetings for discussing its own view point on the pressing problems of the present.

However, it seems that for the "rest" of the world the circumstance that both statesmen achieved agreement on the moste important issues is of particular importance. The main thing is that for the sake of success in the disarmament dialogue, the balance must be preserved and that it is inadmissible to undermine agreements slowly down the arms race and preventing its expansion into space. It is absolutely clear that this means adherence to the SALT II treaty and an ABM treaty unlimited in time as a basis for the stability on which the entire process of negotiations between the USSR and the United States is based in the field of disarmanent.

In questions of European security Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand agreed that the international development depends to a large extent on the positive role of Europe. The French head of state praised in this connection the extraordinary importance of the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on an essential reduction of conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Of course, apart from the agreement of the USSR and French attitudes to preventing the arms race, there are also a number of concrete differences. Nevertheless, to come back to Europe, the consolidation of the joint interest of both states in the success of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe can be clearly seen. In view of the renewed meeting of the 35 CSCE member-states scheduled to take place in Vienna in November, a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference is particularly necessary.

The exchange of views on overcoming individual conflict situations and on strengthening security in other regions also proved useful. This applies above all to the Middle East. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed a long time ago that this conflict situation be led out of the deadlock by convening an international conference of all interested sides under the auspices of the United Nations. As can be clearly seen from the French president's statements in Moscow, France is now also in favor of such an international forum.

The resume of the results of this 14th Soviet-French summit is: The dialogue was productive and confirmed the great potential rooted in the Soviet-French relations for a positive influence on the development of the European and international situation.

AXEN BIDS FAREWELL TO PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATES

DW161927 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bidding farewell to more than 500 national and foreign graduates of the SED Central Committee Party Advanced School, Karl Marx Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, conveyed the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. The speaker said that the studies are concluded at a time when the basic resolutions of the 11th SED Congress initiate a new stage in the implementation of the party program and thus the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. The Central Committee is firmly convinced, Hermann Axen said, that all graduates are well prepared for actively contributing as communists to the implementation of the new tasks.

In a letter to Erich Honecker the graduates assert that they will creatively employ the knowledge they acquired during the studies by consistently implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. On behalf of the foreign students from 22 countries (Celia Teller) from Nicaragua thanked the SED and the GDR people for their solidarity and support. At festive functions yesterday, Professor Kurt Tiedke, rector of the Party Advanced School, conferred on the graduates of the 3-year course and the correspondence course the degree of graduated social scientists, and presented certificates to the participants in the 1-year course.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 17 JUL

LD172140 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Thursday's session of the Council of Ministers noted with approval the briefing by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on his talks with the federal chancellor of Austria.

The government confirmed the resolution of the State Planning Commission of the medium term tasks of coal mining and measures concerning its situation. The Ministry of Industry is to conclude agreements with the companies on executing the restructuring and cost reducing tasks. The government discussed and approved the report on the session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation in Moscow.

The Council of Ministers heard the report of the chairman of the State Economic Commission on implementation to date of projects for economy with energy, the economic use of materials and technological updating, as well as those for by-product and waste recycling. The Council of Ministers expressed dissatisfaction that in the past year and a half there has been a slow-down in activity aimed at thrift, and the country is behind schedule concerning the collection of several waste materials large in volume.

Therefore it called the attention to the management bodies and units of economic operations involved to increase their efforts to implement the objectives of 1986 and to accelerate the creation of the conditions required for the work.

The government called upon the members of the Council of Ministers and the chiefs of the bodies with nation-wide authority involved to examine the opportunities for implementing the proposals made by the members of Parliament at the summer session of Parliament involved on the results.

Production Costs Discussed

LD172144 Budapest MTI in English 1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Central programmes aimed at moderating production costs, including those in energy management, economic use of materials and for streamlining technology, and those serving the utilization of secondary products and waste, are to continue in the 7th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). At its session Thursday, the Council of Ministers discussed the state of the three programmes, and the future tasks.

In the framework of the energy management programme, companies achieved annual energy savings of about 35 petajoules in the 6th Five-Year Plan cycle, as a result of investments worth some 14,000 million forints, and energy carriers the equivalent of more than 22 petajoules were also replaced. Major savings were recorded in oil, natural gas and coke, and natural gas was substituted for oil in many places. In the 7th Five-Year Plan period, priority is to be assured to energetics development and modernization projects that result in absolute energy savings and production expansion, and improve coal quality.

The Programme for Economic Use of Materials and Streamlining Technology was approved by the government in 1982. Results were primarily achieved by processing, construction industry and building material industry companies. Total savings amounted to 36,000 million forints between 1982 and 1985.

The government is to assure financial benefits to projects linked to the programme. Investments that can be realized in a relatively short time and with a rapid rate of return from savings will receive priority.

The programme for utilizing secondary products and waste was launched in 1981. The government envisaged projects worth 10,000 million forints until 1985, half of which were bank loans, the rest state subsidy and company sources. The companies beginning investments were granted financial, tax, tariff and interest benefits. The targets set down have been realized, the waste collecting network has been expanded, as has been the waste-preparatory capacity.

The target for the 7th Five-Year Plan period is to increase the value of utilized waste by 6,500-7,500 million forints by 1990.

Resolution on Coal Mining

LD172041 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- As reported, the Council of Ministers approved the resolution of the State Planning Commission on the state of coal mining and the tasks in the 7th Five-Year Plan cycle.

The government agreed with the proposal that coal production in the 7th Five-Year Plan be an annual 24 million tons, the same as in 1985. It considers a structure change in production aimed at considerably reducing production costs to be justified. Open-cut lignite production is to increase from the current annual 6.6 million tons to 8.7 million tons in 1990. This will make it possible to decrease the total production of deep-cut mining from the annual 17.4 million tons to 15.3 million tons.

Efficiency calculations and cost-accounting analyses were recently carried out at 35 coal producing shafts. It was stated that exploitation has to be gradually wounded up at 12-13 shafts, which would make coal mining more profitable. State management of coal mining is to be streamlined, alongside observing the independence of companies, in a way that makes coal production more efficient.

The Ministry of Industry is to conclude agreements with the coal mining companies on the production, development, structure transformation and cost management task for the 7th Five Year Plan period. The agreements will define the concrete tasks and will also set down the necessary conditions. On the basis of this it will become possible to eliminate the deficit of Hungarian coal mining by 1990, through reducing losses by an annual 2,000 million forints.

LABOR ISSUES, DROP IN ECONOMIC GROWTH VIEWED

LD171413 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The country's labor situation is balanced. This was the title of the latest survey by the State Office for Wages and Labor, which set out to examine if the number of people employed in industry and agriculture had fallen according to plan in the first months of the year. In industry the fall has been somewhat less than anticipated, in the construction sector and in domestic trade the fall in numbers has been slightly greater than planned.

The results show that the labor management of enterprises still does not follow the plans closely enough. Often the aim is to retain the workforce when it is not justified by production. This is one of the reasons why the productivity of the people's economy is not registering the desired growth. Here is Kata Kelemen with Karoly Gulyas, department head of the office:

[Kelemen] The fall in the size of the workforce has slowed down in the state-owned industrial sector. What is the reason for this? Have employment conditions become more favorable in the enterprises and cooperatives?

[Gulyas] No, they have not become more favorable. On the contrary, as a result of the modification and modernization of the system of regulators last year, workforces should have shrunk more than they did in 1985, for instance.

Not even the changes in the system of regulators have so far forced or stimulated the economic organizations to reduce their workforces more dynamically. One of the means and conditions of increased efficiency is to have fewer people working and to produce more with better productivity.

[Kelemen] Some large industrial enterprises are still saying that they have labor shortages. Can they be right when they complain of this problem.

[Gulyas] Yes and no. Structural tensions exist, and they appear within individual branches, areas, professions and enterprises. In 1985 the number of unfilled vacancies registered by labor exchanges exceeded 60,000, yet at the same time between 1,250 and 1,500 people awaiting employment were registered.

[Kelemen] If we look at the numbers there is no problem. The number of vacancies far exceeds the number of people looking for a job. But labor surplus and labor shortage do not always appear at the same location.

[Guylas] Yes, this is the problem. In the last month of the past year there were nine towns with between 50 and 100 people, and two towns with more than 100 people whose employment could only be secured after a longer than average period of waiting, and under unfavorable circumstances. Among these towns were Debrecen, Kisvarda, Nyibator and Szekszard.

[Kelemen] Does the state pay job-finding benefit [elhelyezkedesi segely]?

[Gulyas] Job-finding benefits are not paid, because there is no district or county in Hungary where people cannot get a job for a longer period of time, for -- let's say -- a period exceeding 6 months. The labor exchanges can offer and secure employment. There are occupations where employers are desperate to find people. Such is the situation with engine fitters, steel structure fitters, lathe operators, car mechanics, welders, electricians and bricklayers.

[Kelemen] But if someone does not have one of those skills, but is qualified in some other field where he cannot find employment, can he then be given a temporary job and put on the waiting list for a suitable job?

[Gulyas] It is not quite the way you have described, but labor exchanges and local councils have the appropriate means to help in such situations. Enterprises can pay average wages to their employees for a 6-month period of notice. The period of notice is regulated by the collective agreement, it can be extended to 6 months by mutual consent. And within 6 months the labor exchange can find employment for the workers. And if this proves impossible, then they can make use of the so-called "retraining support" system, whereby the state provides the financial means from a central fund to retrain the workers.

[Kelemen] Public opinion has become reasonably accustomed to the idea of necessary redeployment. The individual affected, however, often finds himself in a difficult position.

[Gulyas] The activity connected with labor management is going to become a bit tougher. So there will be more people who, unlike in the past, will spend a little longer waiting for a job, or will have to undertake retraining. By central and local measures it must be ensured that this discomfort is minimized. At the same time, a system of labor management is needed which is most suitable for society, the enterprise and the individual. Such measures are currently being developed. The state guarantees full employment, and the task of the enterprises is to achieve efficient employment. These two objectives must be synchronized in a way that suits both society and the individual.

KADAR RECEIVES TIME MAGAZINE'S MCMANUS

LD161648 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party received Jason McManus, leading editor of TIME magazine of the United States and granted an interview for the paper. Present at the meeting was Janos Barabas, Central Committee department deputy chief.

PRC ECONOMIC EXPERTS VISIT BUDAPEST 5-17 JUL

LD171318 Budapest MTI in English 1251 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of Chinese experts headed by Yuan Mu, deputy general secretary of the economics and finance management group of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China visited Hungary July 5th to 17th. Members examined the system of economic control and management. They held consultations with leading representatives of the economic management bodies, examined the work of interest representation organizations, and visited factories and farms. The delegation met Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and secretary of the Central Committee.

SEJM PASSES AMNESTY LAW PROPOSED BY PRON

LD171943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Sejm has passed the law on special procedure toward perpetrators of some crimes. In presenting the draft of this law, Deputy Elzbieta Lucja Gacek, a judge and member of the State Council and chairperson of the Council of State Amnesty Commission, stated: The progressing normalization of social and economic life, the gradual but consistent improvement of the everyday existence of the working people, the noticeable improvement of peace and internal order in Poland, and the increase in the feeling of safety of citizens have caused the PRON to undertake a humanitarian decision, giving as justification the need to allow the perpetrators of certain crimes another chance to return to normal family and community life.

The PRON initiative was received with understanding by the highest party and state authorities. The law, noted the deputy while discussing the details of the draft, includes crimes against the state and public order, common and fiscal crimes, and offenses, including fiscal offenses, committed before 17 July 1986. This applies to people who have already been sentenced as well as those against whom the penal proceedings are still in progress, or who by the end of this year will voluntarily disclose their criminal activity. In such cases the following will be pardoned in full of the legally binding penalties of imprisonment, fines that have not yet been collected, court fees and costs, and additional penalties that are legally binding, excluding the sentences involving confiscation of property, military demotions, and damages that have been awarded and are due for execution. Penal proceedings will also be waived.

The deputy also said: The proposed regulations exclude the possibility of applying the law in cases of perpetrators of the most serious crimes such as, for instance, treason, espionage, large-scale foreign currency offenses and customs offenses, or membership in criminal or secret organizations. In exceptional cases, which are justified by special circumstances, however, it is proposed that even in these cases the general prosecutor may be permitted to apply to the Supreme Court so as to take advantage of the law.

In regard to common crimes, including fiscal ones, stated the deputy, the law pardons the legally binding sentences of imprisonment of up to a year and reduces by half the sentences of 1-2 years. Only penalties of imprisonment would be pardonable or reduced. This law would not apply to legally binding fines, additional penalties or cumulative penalties [nawiazki], or costs, fees or damages that have been awarded by the court. For instance, this benefit will not extend to perpetrators of, for instance, [word indistinct], (?theft of goods in carriage) of illegal manufacture of alcohol. Apart from this the law encompasses, for humanitarian reasons, perpetrators of common crimes who are women over 50 and men over 60, juveniles and people who are guardians of children of up to 16 years old, and, finally, those who have committed involuntary crimes. They will be released early on probation from penal institutions. The law will not apply unconditionally. A period of probation lasting to the end of the coming year has been established. In case of committing a subsequent similar offense, for which a prison sentence is passed, the effects of the law will be waived.

Provisions of Law

LD172220 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Gacek Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Polish Council of State today made a formal request to the Sejm speaker, under Article 25, Paragraph One of the Constitution, to pass a law on special procedure on perpetrators of legal offences. Following are the assumptions and provisions of the law.

The Patriotic Movement for the National Rebirth (PRON) has come up with an initiative of another humanitarian move, justifying it with a need to give one more chance for perpetrators of certain categories of offences to return to normal life in the family and society. The initiative has been met with understanding on the part of top party and state authorities.

The present socio-political situation in Poland is marked by expanding national agreement and strengthened social order. The use of the means of coercion alone is no longer absolutely necessary, all the more so as the objectives of the penal measures applied have been achieved in a significant degree, particularly with the perpetrators of offences against the state or public order. In our legislative and social activity, we should release an stimulate those elements of the consciousness of individuals, milieux and social groups, through which they can understand and appreciate that socialism offers realistic possibilities of active and worthwhile life, with a sense of belonging in society and without a need to violate the law.

The presented (amnesty) bill should also become a fresh binding factor for Poland's internal social structure in which everyone can any time join the building of the socialist fatherland. However, this does not mean rehabilitation of all those who, for particularly socially reprehensible reasons, struck at the socialist legal order. Only a law-abiding authority, which enjoys prestige and social support, can make humanitarian moves of such rank. This act of good will should be accompained by awareness that every manifestation of social agreement can expect understanding and support of the authorities, while every violation of the legal order will be met with due repression. Meeting halfway the perpetrators offences against the state or public sector, we want to give a chance for return into society to those of them whose hitherto behaviour, kind of offence committed, behaviour after the offence, and socialization chances, give basis to expect that they will not return to the road of crime and will actively join the country's life.

The deadline beyond which the perpetrators will not be covered by the proposed act is July 17, 1986. The date is proposed as a deadline for presenting perpetrators of offences against the state or public order with charges. If no charges have been filed against a perpetrator by that date, it gives him a chance to avail himself of the procedure specified by the act, provided that she or he will make a declaration of dropping criminal activity, disclose the details connected with the crimes, and submit the instruments used for them. A condition of dropping the proceedings or not starting them in cases specified will also be that the perpetrator reports on his own account to a law enforcement organ -- or a Polish diplomatic or consular mission abroad -- by Dec. 31, 1986 at the latest, and makes a relevant written statement. The proposed act covers also those offenders who committed offences against the political, social or economic interests of the state, its institutions or organs, or public order, for political reasons. It covers those already sentenced, those now under penal proceedings, and those who on their own account confess their criminal activity by Dec. 31, 1986.

Under these conditions, application of the special procedure will result in complete pardoning of binding jail terms and uncollected fines and court payments and costs. Complete pardon will also cover binding additional civil sanctions except confiscation of property, reduction to the ranks or demotion to a lower rank in the Armed Forces, as well as ruled compensations and supplementary payments to injured persons or for a public purpose. The (amnesty) act will be applied by a court relevant for each case of the category covered, on a motion of the prosecutor, or by the prosecutor along in the case of preparatory proceedings.

In view of the need to ensure the protection of Poland's most vital economic interests and above all the country's security, it is proposed that the act should not cover perpetrators of the following offences:

-- High treason, participation in a conspiracy against People's Poland, espionage, sabotage and activity detrimental to socialized economy, and preparations for high treason or conspiracy.

-- Large scale offences against socialized economy and violations of foreign currency or customs regulations .

-- Membership in an agreement to the detriment of People's Poland, or an underground or criminal organization.

-- So-called "small economic sabotage".

However, it is proposed that in exceptional cases, the prosecutor general could request the Supreme Court to apply the act on perpetrators of crimes excluded from its operation.

Concerning petty crimes and tax evasion, the act proposes to pardon binding terms of up to one year of jail and halves the sentences between one and two years of jail. Those barred from the special procedure in that group of offences include perpetrators of murder, rape, wilful taking of a carrier's property, narcotics manufacture, trafficking and trade, illicit production and storage of spirit of devices for its production, as well as trading such articles. Others barred from the act's benefits would be violators of the anti-alcoholism act, recidivists, social parasites (work-dodgers) and those guilty of hooliganism or offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

Besides the above scope of the act, it is proposed to cover perpetrators of petty offences, who deserve special treatment for humanitarian reasons, considering their age or family situation. This would apply to offenders who turned 50 (women) or 60 (men) by the day the act comes in life, juveniles and those personally exercising parental custody over a child under 16 years of age, as well as those found guilty of unintentional crimes. The special procedure is proposed to take effect on July 23, and discharges of those deprived of liberty to be concluded by Sept. 15, 1986.

Officials Address Journalists

LD180033 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) held a news conference here today chaired by head of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Jozef Barecki immediately after the legislators passed an act on special procedure on perpetrators of some offences.

Polish and foreign journalists could ask questions to reporting legislator Elzieta Gacek, PRON National Council General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia, Justice Minister Lech Domeracki and Poland's Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta.

Speaking as first, Jaskiernia said he hoped the effects of the new move would be as positive as with the previous such initiatives, and he termed it as part of a whole range of moves aiming to pave the way for national agreement.

Elzbieta Gacek told the journalists the new legislation was not entirely an amnesty act, for part of its regulations are optional.

Asked whether leaders of the former "Solidarnosc" can expect to be released under the act, the prosecutor general and justice minister said the parliament had set general legal rules not for particular individuals.

"The Sejm does not adjust the law to names, but makes it possible for all who have violated the law to benefit from the new act. Every case will require thorough examination," the journalists were told. They were also told that preliminary estimates say some 15,000 people will have been freed under the act by mid-September and some 5,000 more who will avail themselves of its provisions after that date.

A total of 114,800 people are held in jails in Poland, including 189 convicted or detained on charges involving non-criminal motives, the conference was told.

PRON Official Comments

LD172139 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Senior PRON Official on Amnesty" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: "The Sejm (Polish parliament) has accepted PRON's plea for an act of mercy after the movement has again come up with an initiative for forgiveness and leniency," PRON National Council General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia told PAP.

He said the reason behind the move was "not weakness or wish to indulge the moral or social ills troubling us, but the strengthening of the state, confirmed daily by reality. The whole society has worked for that act, as anti-state destruction finds no more support in (society), and every form of violation of the penal code arouses deepest indignation.

"Any dangerous political gamble striking at the socialist system or the state finds no response and hands in vacuum," Jaskiernia noted, adding:

"In that situation, pardoning some of the perpetrators of offences against state interests heralds no danger or shattering the ties of national agreement which we have established and strengthened in a collective efforee. PRON's first congress has said that a socialist Poland must be a strong state and that this strength came from democratic human relations based on respect for human dignity, just laws and collective discipline. This makes the wisdom of a nation. The mercy act has been announced in that conviction, and we expected Polish society to take the move in just that way, and people covered by it to use the chance of return into society," Jaskiernia said.

Papers Evaluate Law

LD180936 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 -- Polish newspapers comment the law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences. The government RZECPOSPOLITA daily wrote, excerpts:

"One should have expected this law since the PRON initiative had gained support of the PUWP supreme forum. Also, the day of adopting it comes as no surprise. The holiday of setting up the people's state is exceptionally favourable to the situation in which exactly the state should use its prerogatives and show magnanimity towards those who commited a sin against it in various ways and for various motives.

"It is primarily a continuation of humanitarian steps taken so far by the authorities. Over the past few years, similar decisions have been taken several times and they always yielded positive results: winning over people, who violated law for various reasons, to society. But it also, and perhaps chiefly, reflects Poland's socio-political situation: the deepening process of normalization of life, the expansion of the idea of national agreement, the strengthening of public order and the rise in the citizens' sense of security. It, therefore, testifies to the state's strength," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY says this on the same subject. "This is still another humanitarian initiative of the socialist state that gets strengthened. This is still another chance to broaden the plane of national agreement to promote work for Poland. This is the way in which the law adopted by the Sejm will surely be accepted and sized up. The law envisages the possibility to pardon essential and additional penalities to those who, as deputy rapporteur Elizbieta Gacek said, 'committed offences against the state or public order for political reasons'.

"Certainly, all of us can be satisfied over this law that springs from initiatives forwarded by the PRON and the Council of State and that orginates directly from the spirit and decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress. This is the following line: increasingly farther from divisions and doggedness, and increasingly nearer to normal life," ZYCIE WARSZAWY says.

SEJM REPLACES CONSTRUCTION, FINANCE MINISTERS

LD172I16 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: The Sejm confirmed the reports on the implementation of the state budget and other financial acts in 1985. It voted acceptance for the government's accounts of that year. It also approved the reports on the 1983-1985 NPSG (National Socio-Economic Plan) performance and acknowledged the state of the austerity programme implementation in this period.

On a motion from the prime minister, the Polish Sejm (parliament) today recalled Jozef Niewiadomski as minister for construction, town and country planning and municipal administration, and Stanislaw Nieckarz as the Finance Minister. They have been replaced by Jerzy Bajszczak and Bazyli Samojlik, respectively.

The parliament also filled the nine vacancies on the parliament's socio-economic council, and recalled Afred Miodowicz from his post as member of the Council of State, upon his resignation. He was replaced by Jerzy Uzieblo.

SEJM HEARS ECONOMIC REPORTS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD172256 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: The Sejm (Polish parliament) held its last meeting before summer vacations during which it has granted the government acceptance for the past year. The Sejm adopted a report on the implementation of the three-year plan (1983-1985), and an austerity programme. The Polish parliament also adopted a law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences, made changes in a number of state posts and adopted new Sejm regulations. In view of the late hour, the chamber resolved to cross deputies' question time off the agenda and ended the spring Sejm session.

The Sejm added two items to the agenda:

-- A report by the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and Legislative Committee on the draft law, submitted by the Council of State, on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences,

-- Changes in state posts.

The meeting started at 10.00 hrs, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner attending the debate. Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, before the chamber went on with work, referred to the recently ended 10th PUWP Congress (an abridged text of Malinowski's address is given separately).

The Sejm meeting was attended by a delegation of the Australian Parliament, with chairwoman of the Chamber of Representatives Joan Child, which is ending its visit to Poland today. Roman Malinowski expressed his satisfaction over the visit of Australian parliamentarians and voiced the conviction that their visit, numerous talks and meetings, would serve better understanding of the two nations and development of Polish-Australian cooperation.

Next, deputy Mieczyslaw Fracki delivered a report of the Economic, Planning, Budget and Finance Committee. He was followed by Taduesz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Board of Control. Hupalowski's address was followed by deputies' discussion in which over 20 speakers took the floor.

The Sejm adopted a resolution approving the government report on the 1985 implementation of the state budget, credit plan, balance of payments, central fund for the development of culture and of the plan of the labour redeployment fund, and granted the government acceptance for that period with one vote against and three abstentions.

Next, the chamber unanimously approved the report on the implementation of the 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan and acknowledged the report on state of the implementation of the austerity programme in the period in question.

Under the next item on the agenda deputy Lucja Gacek delivered a report of the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and the Legislative Committee on the draft law, submitted by the Council of State, on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offices. With one abstention, the Sejm adopted the law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences.

The next item on the agenda was devoted to changes in state posts. The Sejm Presidium received a letter from the president of the Council of State which said that Alfred Miodowicz had tenered his resignation from the post of member of the Council of State. In this connectin the president of the Council of State addressed the Sejm with a request to recall Miodowicz from that post and proposed Jerzy Uzieblo as a replacement. The Sejm adopted a resolution with 272 voices for a 3 abstentions to recall Alfred Miodowicz from the Council of State membership, and, with one vote against, appointed Jerzy Uzieblo as member of the Council of State.

Next, parliament made changes in the composition of the Council of Minister. Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner submitted a motion to recall Jozef Niewiadomski (PUWP) from the post of minister for construction, town and country planning and municipal administration, in connection with his election and with three votes against and one abstention, appointed Bazyli Samojlik as minister of finance.

The Sejm, with two votes against and 4 abstentions, appointed nine members of the socio-economic council at the Sejm.

The chamber also adopted new Sejm regulations. Report of the Membership and Standing Orders Committee and of the Legislative Committee on this issue was presented by deputy Elzbieta Rutkowska. Resolution on the regulations was adopted with one vote against and one abstention.

The Sejm adopted a resolution closing the spring session of the Sejm. This was the last item on the agenda.

Malinowski Addresses Sejm

LD171532 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- Following is the abridged text of the address, delivered by Sejm speaker, Roman Malinowski at today's Sejm meeting:

"The 10th PUWP Congress constitutes a firm confirmation, and simutaneously an expansion of the line of socialist renewal, the line of reforms and agreement. It is well served by the initiatives to establish consultative bodies at the Council of State and the voivodship people's councils, and to appoint social spokesmen for civic rights, as well as the current works on the law on consultations and the already announced, further democratization of electoral law. Also of great significance is the draft law, filed by the Council of State, on creating possibilities for some of those who violated the law to return to normal life.

The implementation of congress resolutions, with the numerous conclusions and ideas formulated in the course of recent electoral campaign for the Polish Sejm or filed by the deputies taken into consideration, call for uniting our society's all patriotic forces to resolve the main problems of national life. Such a unity would be founded on the allied cooperation between the leading PUWP party, and the United Peasants' Party ZSL and the Democratic Party SD, based on a coalition-system of exercising power, well rooted within the coalition power system.

Also the expansion of the scope of national agreement, the enrichment of socialist dialogue announced by the congress are of paramount importance.

The key to solving all the difficult Polish problems lies in enhancing the development and efficiency processes, narrowing the gap between us and the states which (?excel) in science, technology and economy. The success of our plans and the successful future of our state depends on well-organized work, on a basic breakthrough in its efficiency. The 10th PUWP Congress resolutions should find full confirmation in the activities of all state organs. The self-government, social, vocational, educational, and cultural organizations should seek inspiration in the 10th PUWP Congress achievements to make their contribution to Poland's social life constantly grow. Particular tasks in transforming the congress attainments into specific state decisions fall under the authority of the Sejm, people's councils, government and state administration excutive bodies. Justice and control bodies face important tasks in the field of reinforcing the rule of law. In the nearest future all state bodies should assess their tasks against the background of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

There are essential tasks facing the Sejm. The main idea behind our work on the 5-year plan and on state financial plans should be based on the striving to make them reflect in a maximal way the intentions of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions. A broadly preceived inspection of the implementation of laws, a consistent observation of state discipline and law abidingness should form our leading tasks for the forthcoming years. The full application of broad powers by people's councils should be treated as their legal obligation and an imperative for obtaining socio-economic growth. The implementation of those tasks obligates the Sejm committees to put an emphasis on their control activities instead of occasional one-sided postulating work. This will make the role and importance of the supreme board of inspection (NIK) even greater.

Cooperation between Sejm committees and trade unions, social organizations and pro-affiliated bodies should be further developed. We consider it necessary that the Sejm and its committees make even fuller use of the existing consultative and opinion-making establishment as represented by the socio-economic council and the team of Sejm advisers.

In the sphere of legislation we should aim at ensuring that the law be functional and democratic, that it reflect the principles of socialist justice. At the same time, we should strive at establishing the law that would be dependable and when amended a subject to fully mature and necessary amendments. Sejm Presidium considers it necessary to introduce - on the advice of respective state bodies -- into the Sejm and its committees' agendas the problems pointed out in the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress.

The 10th PUWP Congress marks the opening of a new period in the development of our people's state. It is my strong belief that working of our country, workers, farmers, and intellectuals, will spare no effort in materializing the 10th Congress resolutions. There is no other way to ensure prosperous future for our society.

Fracki Presents Economic Report

LD172119 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Fracki's Address (Abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- Speaking on behalf of the Economic Planning, Budget, and Finance Committee, Deputy Fracki presented the remarks and conclusions drawn during a parliamentary debate on the reports submitted by the government.

He said: Among other things, that the characteristic of the national socio-economic polan (NPSG) for the years 1983-1985, carried by the government report, consists in its objective way of disclosing difficulties and failures. The general evaluation of the NPSG implementation is, however, difficult and complex, he said.

Despite the planners' uncertainty whether the pace of growth they wanted would turn out feasible, the majority of tasks has been surpassed. The breaking of a destructive downward trend of the years 1980-1982 was achieved under unusually tough conditions. The plan provided for a growth pace ranging between 10.1 and 11.7 per cent while the practical outcome is 15.7 per cent. Industrial and agricultural production, as well as the consumption growth, exceeded the plan, also, much greater than expected was the progress recorded in the realization of the food self-reliance project. The overall industrial output has reached a magnitude close to that of the pre-crisis period. But the quality standards in the industrial production are lower when its internal structure is taken into consideration.

Most of the objections and doubts concerned investment activities. The NPSG provided for a 1.1 per cent increase in investment outlays, while in practice the increase has gone up to 29 per cent. Greater investment spendings as such are no good unless their structure and the entire investment process are improved.

The construction of new flats was exactly as planned, although its decreasing pace in the context of high, unsatisfied needs is disburbing and unacceptable from the social point of view.

The planned tasks have been overfulfilled in food supplies but the supplies of goods than food were much below the targets. Total market supplies were 3 per cent smaller than planned which swept the supply part of the internal market equilibrium below the planned figures.

Monetary incomes of the population were planned to grow by 48 per cent but they have actually been 86 per cent higher. It was also stipulated that this growth be covered from market supplies, increased by 21-24 per cent (in constant prices) and from a 37-44 per cent price increase. This was intended to bring about a global balance in the market and cut inflation down to a one-digit size. These goals have not been reached and salaries were the main source of money flooding the market with no relation to better efficiency in production.

The deputy stressed that in its assumptions the economic reform had caused deep changes in the style and character of the economic policy, thoiugh not all of its provisions have been dully materialized. Pro-efficiency mechanisms do not work because no appropriate economic infrastructure associated with balance, price-making, and the "hard financing" has been provided, he said.

Evaluating the implementation of the state budget, Deputy Fracki pointed to the fact that the planned proportions of the secondary distribution of national income did not substantially change, although there were changes in the size of budgetary income and spendings. A deficit in the central budget shrunk by some 11 billion zlotys but the state's debt with the National Bank of Poland (NBP), created by a loan granted for covering the deficit, continues to grow and reached 590.7 billion zlotys in 1985. One of the ways to stimulate economic efficiency growth was for the banks for differentiate their relations with enterprises. By giving support to efficient enterprises, the banks stepped up their influence on inefficient firms, especially those which lost credit-worthiness.

No further progress has been achieved in the balance of the population's monetary incomes and expenses in 1985, which was expected to take the form of a balance between the current buying power of the population and the supplies of goods and services. Positive trends which showed up in this field in the period 1983-1984 have not been maintained. The inflation gap of about 200 billion zlotys in 1982, 90 billion zlotys in 1983, and 40 billion in 1984, has swollen to 150 billion zlotys in 1985. Monetary incomes of the people, which were much greater than planned (6.1 per cent), and the smaller-than-planned increase in the volume of supplied goods and services are basically responsible for this untoward situation.

Poland's payment balance in 1985 was clearly and concisely presented in the context of turnovers recorded during several previous years. It shows that the payment situation in Poland has become much worse over the years 1983-1985, the deputy said. The indebtedness in rubles grew by 50 per cent to reach 5.6 billion rubles, while the convertible currencies debt was 8 per cent greater which makes up [word indistinct] U.S. dollars at the end of 1985.

Despite many critical remarks and objections, the deputies positively evaluated the government reports under consideration. In its further activities, the government should allow for the remarks and conclusions made by the Sejm (parliamentary) committees. Deputy Francki motioned for the approval of the government reports and voting its acceptance for the period between January 1st and December 31st, 1985.

NIK Official Views Budget

LD172118 Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Hupalowski's Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- Pap headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- "The 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan has been accomplished under difficult and complex conditions, both internal and external. It was a plan for immense responsibility and no less hope," said Tadeusz Hupalowski, the chairman of the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) in his Sejm (parliament) address today.

Most of the goals enshrined in the plan were attained, most of the tasks -- accomplished, many of them even exceeded. A considerable economic growth, many of them even exceeded. A considerable economic growth took place in Poland in the last year of the three-year period, although the growth rate got weakened in several fields. The planned improvement in the money-market balance has been missed. The growth rate of money incomes was higher than the growth rate of goods and services supplies. This stemmed, to a considerable extent, from further deterioration of the relation between the increase of wages and labour productivity.

A certain progress has been observed in balancing the incomes and expenditures of the budget. It is worthwhile to call attention to the high growth trend of incomes and expenditures in recent years. This resulted not only from favorable phenomena of the growth in production and services, but the growing rate of redistribution of budget financed means as well.

The difficult economic situation of Poland did not facilitate the full implementation of the legal principle of self-financing of enterprises. The lack of balance in many segments of the domestic market, the varying level of technological development of enterprises, the hindering of price increases in order to protect the groups with lowest incomes caused that the financial situation of enterprises was much diversified in 1985.

These objectives conditions explained to a great extent the considerable scope of assistance to production enterprises by the budget. Some 80 per cent of the increase of financial accumulation resulted from the increase of prices, while only less than 20 per cent from the quantitative growth of sold production and services.

The growing number of unprofitable enterprises, some 20 per cent of total number, was another unfavourable phenomenon of recent years. Especially deep deficit was observed in coal, diary, and meat industries as well as city transport and housing economy. The chief cause of subsiding the unprofitable production by the state budget was to sustain the prices of goods and services which do not cover production costs. In many enterprises, the financial difficulties resulted from shaping wage systems regardless the attained production effects and quality of products.

Foreign currency write-offs for exporting enterprises are growing but they combine with the awaiting payment orders that make up some 450 million U.S. dollars. Despite the difficult payment situation of the country, we must not let the exporters lose confidence in this effective pro-export incentive.

The better and quicker we analyze and solve the vital problem of improving organizational structures and posts attestation -- pointed out by the PUWP 10th Congress -- the more effectively and quickly will come the recovery of the national economy and improvement of society's life, the NIK chairman said. Inspections carried out in 1983-1985 showed considerable diversity in the effectiveness of austerity measures. Unused reserves are reflected in numerous case of poor management. Squandering of quality materials, human labor, energy, fuels, and fixed assets for the production of low-quality goods is a sign of a special type of degeneration. There is no alternative to rational management today, and there will not be any tomorrow.

Many bank departments eased their crediting conditions also for the inefficient enterprises. This was mainly why the influx of credits into enterprises topped the plan by 350 billion zlotys. The banks' efficiency in forcing them to take curative measures was evident. But the budgetary and crediting policy still lacks full coherence, Hupalowski said. Reviews of local budgets showed a progressing improvement in the discipline of spending although the financial mechanisms in this field still need to be improved.

The new system of managing the national economy opens wide possibilities to the development of social initiative and energy. A consistent implementation of the economic reform is the condition of a full release of the nation's creative forces, achievement of progress in meeting social needs. The directions of activity outlined by the PUWP 10th Congress require widespread social understanding, acceptance, and commitment. This is a great, unique opportunity for good work and creative inventiveness to grow in price also in Poland, he said.

CENTRAL CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD172000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Control and Audit Commission Presidium has held its first meeting in the new term of office. Work plans and the commission's tasks for the second half of the year were discussed.

It was underscored that, above all, they would be connected with the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions and with the decisions of the Central Committee. It was emphasized that it will be of particular importance that the activity of the commission be aimed at combating all attempts to bring into the party alien ideological and political views, and at shaping proper moral attitudes among PZPR members. It was decided to convene a plenary meeting of the Central Control and Audit Commission in September.

Draft Work Plan Discussed

LD172128 Warsaw PAP in English 1944 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Presidium of PUWP Central Control, Audit and Review Commission (CKKR) held its first session in the new term, chaired by Political Bureau member, CKKR head Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. During the meeting CKKR members discussed the draft plan of work and the commision's tasks for the next six months. During the period in question the commission will conduct control, juridical and preventive-educational activities aimed first of all at the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions and CC decisions.

The presidium determined that the CKKR should particularly strive to see to the proper realization of party resolutions, fight against all attempts to introduce foreign views into the party, both in ideological and political terms, shape proper moral attitudes of PUWP members, strengthen the role of warning talks and party jurisdiction as very important instruments of educational activity, consistently apply statutory sanctions against the PUWP members guilty of economic mismanagement, waste, unjustified use of social means and other neglects of their kind.

The CKKR Presidium found it necessary for the commission to support activities of organs of state and social control with particular regard to the worker-peasant inspection.

ORZECHOWSKI ASSESSES PZPR ROLE IN GLOBAL ISSUES

AU171116 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish May 86 pp 5-10

[Article by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski: "The PZPR in the Face of Basic Problems of the Modern World"]

[Text] We are entering the final and decisive stage of talks on the draft PZPR program. The talks so far indicate that our party's idea and need for comprehensive and long-term document have met with the support of society, although the degree of acceptance and attitudes to specific concepts and elements vary from one social and professional milieu to another. One of the main topics of the national debate on the program was foreign policy problems and Poland's international position, which are discussed in Chapter 7 of the draft. One may state with satisfaction that the content and tone matters. They confirm once again the basic truth that foreign policy is a mainstay and broad platform of national accord, and that Poles are united by national pride and a sincere wish for their country to occupy its rightful place in the community of nations. An expression of this is the constructive cooperation in this sphere between all the forces that recognize the PPR's constitutional reality and accept the fact that a permanent national existence plus Poland's place in Europe and the world come before any differences in interests or views. [paragraph continues]

The national support for the party's activity in the international sphere provides the PZPR with a patriotic commitment to present honest information on foreign policy and its conditions, arouse the young generation's interest in problems of the modern world and in dilemmas concerning its development, and make this generation sensitive to the fortunes of other nations.

During the talks on the draft program there has been no shortage of voices indicating the danger to Poland stemming from the development of the world situation, especially today at a time when imperialist forces are stepping up their confrontation activity vis-a-vis the socialist countries, and when the leading circles of world imperialism are setting themselves two equal and closely interconnected goals -- attaining military superiority over the socialist countries and forcing these countries to abandon their ambitious socioeconomic plans. Worth stressing is the general acceptance of the fact that the nuclear-space era requires a new way of thinking, a new approach toward problems of world politics, and the creation of a cohesive system of ties joining various aspects of international security. The remarks and opinions being made about such an important issue as disarmament are enriching the substance of what the draft program contains. In particular, the talks have pointed out the humanitarian aspect of this topic and expressed concern for the future of the world and mankind and over the destructive economic influence of armaments caused by the fact that armaments policy reduced society's level of consumption and takes over a major part of production potential, new technologies, and human thought, and over action for military purposes, which conflict with mankind's development needs. In this context, approval has been expressed for Poland's peaceful foreign policy, its political-defensive alliances, and its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has also been indicated that domestic order in Poland is important in the international arena, and that our country's security and position among the socialist countries, in Europe, and in the world are not fixed and incommutable values, but ones that must be energetically guarded.

The social reflections and dialogue on problems of Poland's foreign policy have been supplemented with the innovative analyses of the 27th CPSU Congress, which define the development trends of the world today and provide an up-to-date assessment of the present stage and future of the struggle between the forces of progress and forces of reaction on a European and world scale. As has already been the case several times, the Soviet Union has once again spoken out in favor of secure life between nations, cooperation, and peace. The radical program of liberating mankind from mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and preventing the militarization of space -- part of the general concept of the system of international security presented at the 27th CPSU Congress and supplemented with new disarmament initiatives proposed by M. Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress -- are proof of the first socialist power's profound feeling of responsiblity for the fate of the world. The ideas contained in this program will influence various development processes in international politics. The Polish people, who know the nightmare of war better than anyone else, fully appreciate the historic significance of the Soviet proposals, and give these proposals their firm support.

The international situation continues to be very complicated. There is still a danger of world nuclear catastrophe. World peace is also threatened by armed conflicts and hotbeds of war in various parts of the world. The main reason for all the threats faced by the world is the hegemonistic and confrontational politics of the United States, characterized by a strong stream of neoglobalism and enjoying the support of certain NATO forces. The U.S. Government has set itself the goal of achieving military superiority over the socialist states and has stepped up an unprecedented arms race. The Politics from a position of strength is being accompanied by economic blackmail and propaganda aggression. Current U.S. politics has rekindled FRG revisionist and revanchist circles' hopes of changing the European territorial-political reality. [paragraph continues]

While noticing everything that endangers world peace, life on earth itself, and, of course, the existence of the Polish nation, we nevertheless do not believe that mankind's slide toward the brink of nuclear catastrophe is irreversible. One can restore the climate of confidence and cooperation to international relations. The prerequisites for improving the situation have emerged. These are provided mainly by the prospect of improving USSR-U.S. relations as a result of the Geneva "summit" and further Soviet-American dialogue. The general satisfaction with the Geneva meeting shows how large the world's desire for positive change is. Whether we will succeed in averting the present dangerous development trend in the world situation depends on our energy and initiative. A feasible program in this sphere has been presented by the 27th CPSU Congress. We also find such a desire in our party's draft program and in the 10th PZPR Congress theses. It is also contained in the communiques of the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the March 1986 Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

When formulating the principles of the future program and defining the PZPR's stance toward basic problems of the modern world, we bear in mind the chief transformations occuring in the world and take into account all the factors that cause them. These include most of all the struggle between the forces of progress and forces of reaction and between socialism and capitalism on a world scale, which imperialism is trying to turn into a sharp confrontation in all spheres of life. One of those spheres about which we, beset with today's problems, are prone to forget is the ideological sphere. Yet underplaying the dangers stemming from this sphere could cause serious consequences. For we are currently experiencing the most acute ideological struggle since the "cold war" era, a struggle for which the adversary is seeking and creating new technological, economic, and political resources. Imperialism is trying to compel nations to abandon the socialist system and relinquish the principles on which socialism is based and from which it grows. This gives us an urgent need to prepare and conduct an effective ideological confrontation with our chief ideological adversaries on a world and domestic scale, with U.S. neoconservatism and its European offshoots -- which are clearly on the offensive today -- with all variants of christian-democratic ideology, and with the re-emerging neofascism and revisionism. In the foreign policy sphere this means having to counteract efforts to transfer ideological differences into the sphere of international relations.

A second factor of the transformations in the modern world is the development of the world revolutionary process. This must be investigated in all its present shapes and forms so that we might adopt our own stance toward it and define our platform and path of support for it.

The third factor is the rapid tempo of the scientific and technological revolution, which the world is currently experiencing. This revolutin is manifesting itself in progress in the following fields, among others: automatics, electronics, information technology, biotechnology, and gentic engineering. The technological gap separating several of the most highly developed countries from the rest of the world is widening. Socialist countries cannot remain indifferent to the intensified activity taking place in the highly industrialized countries of the West. They cannot and will not permit the emergence of a technical and technological gap in the principal areas of research that have a direct impact on the future development of the world economy. However, the socialist countries are compelled to resolve these problems under complicated internal and external conditions, for one of the goals of imperialist strategy at the present time is to cut us off from the achievements and benefits of the scientific and technological revolution.

Finally, the fourth factor -- the growing number of pressing problems and threats to mankind of a global kind. [paragraph continues]

Among the most serious of these are the world's unequal economic development; the growing debt burdern, which already exceeds billions of dollars; the growing technological guls between countries, a phenomenon that is also occurring on a European scale; mass unemployment; and ecological, energy, resource, food, and demographic problems. Solutions to these problems call for joint efforts on the part of all states. It will become easier to solve these problems if energy and resources stop being wasted on the arms race.

The characteristic features of the current international situation are the rapidity with which events occur and the emergence of new political, military, and economic phenomena. Under these circumstances the main foreign policy goals of our party and state are and will remain: acting to ensure that the best possible external conditions exist for the successful development of socialist construction in Poland; the effective defense of our national interests, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security; and the growth and consolidation of Poland's international prestige. The realization of these goals is served by the lasting principles underlying Polish foreign policy. The first of these principles is the strengthening of our fraternal alliances and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. History has confirmed the existence of an indissoluble link between our country's security and opportunities for socioeconomic development, and its political structure and the nature of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community. This manifests itself in Poland's active participation in developing the peace strategy of states belonging to the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and in the realization of undertakings that have been jointly agreed.

We are currently entering a period of implementing bilateral and multilateral programs for the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation with other socialist states. These programs set out prospects for such cooperation that extend beyond the beginning of the next century and sketch out a new phase in socialist integration. The distinctive features of this phase will be an increasing level of coordination of socioeconomic development strategy between CEMA states and an accelerated rate of scientific, technical, and technological progress. New forms of cooperation will be developed and perfected, cooperation in fields such as direct social and production cooperation between enterprises, which will involve millions of people in all the fraternal countries. We will work together to solve the key problems of our community's institutional structures, such as ways of effecting a fundamental increase in labor productivity and managerial efficiency, of accelerating the scientific and technological revolution, of improving the system of planning and management, and of developing socialist democracy.

Communist and workers parties are the driving force behind comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries. To strengthen cohesion with communists of fraternal countries and to enrich practice in the construction of socialism the PZPR will continue to work to enhance interparty bonds, bonds that encompass all party cells, from central committees to basic party organizations, and will contribute to bilateral and multilateral exchanges of views and experience.

The second principle is solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are engaged in a struggle for national liberation and social progress, and support for their fight for independence and self-determination and against neocolonialism and racial discrimination. A convergence or identity of aims and aspirations with developing and nonaligned states creates a suitable basis for the comprehensive development of relations. This concerns, above all, those states that have embarked upon the road of socialist development. Finally, the third principle, that of peaceful coexistence with states of differing sociopolitical systems. We have two main goals in our contacts with them. [paragraph continues]

One of these goals is to work consistently toward the development of dialogue that enhances detente. The second is to create a basis for the development of broad cooperation that is free from discrimination, cooperation that is based on the principles of partnership and mutual advantage.

We work toward the realization of these goals by our active presence in the international arena and in multilateral forums, especially in the disarmament field. We will continue to make important efforts to bring about a successful outcome to the Vienna negotiations and the Stockholm conference, and to achieve significant progress at the Geneva disarmament conference. By taking part in the implementation of the CSEC Final Act we will strive to normalize our relations with the capitalist countries of Europe.

A very important part of Polish foreign policy is multilateral diplomacy. We have always been active in this area, believing that such activity has an important bearing on Poland's authority and its image in the eyes of the world, that is contributes to the growth of confidence and understanding between states, and that it bases international relations on principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. We will continue our tradition of being active at the UN forum and in its agencies. During its postwar history our state has played and will continue to play an active role in regulating regional conflicts and disagreements and in activities aimed at preserving world peace and security.

The PZPR program of international activity strongly stresses that being a Marxist-Leninist party we are an inseparable part of the world communist and workers movement. We are permanently linked up to it by bonds of proletarian internationalism. We wish to play an active part in the movement and to contribute to the enhancement of its strength and unity. In the face of growing imperialist aggression, which is creating unprecedented threats to world peace, unity on the part of the communists and workers movement and all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces is of particular importance.

The analysis of external factors affecting the future development of socialist construction in our country submitted for national discussion and the main lines of the PPR foreign policy set out in chapter seven of the draft PZPR program are an unequivocal expression the concept of maintaining peace in a world of social progress and national liberation. This document, along with proposals, opinions, and postulates arising from the national debate that enrich it, will be submitted at the 10th Congress. The congress will decide its final form and content, and will set out tasks for the party and state in the international sphere. The 10th Congress will give rise to important and many-sided inspiration and will define courses of further intensified activity, which our party and people's state conducts in the interest of socialism.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES INDONESIAN VISIT

LD172127 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Bangkok, July 17 -- After an official visit to Indonesia, Polish economic delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda held talks in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In Singapore, Szalajda met with Deputy Premier Ong Teng Cheong and with President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tan Wah Thong. In Malaysia, Szalajda, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, visited Deputy Prime Minister Ghafara Baba and held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen. On the last leg of his South-east Asian tour, Szalajda was received in Bangkok by Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon and met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila, while Minister Wojcik held talks with Minister of Trade Surate Osathanukhro.

During all the meetings the Polish delegation discussed prospects for the development of Poland's economic cooperation with South-east Asian states as well as conditions for the increase of mutual turnover, with all the sides expressing the view that the economic potentials of the respective states, considering their complementary character, make it possible to considerably expand mutual economic relations and trade.

POLAND, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON COAL COOPERATION

LD171747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A protocol on Polish-Russian cooperation between the coal industries was signed at the conclusion of the visit to Poland of a delegation of Soviet miners, including Mikhail Shchadov, the minister of the coal industry. It was decided to extend cooperation centered on specialization in the manufacture of mining machinery and equipment. It was also decided to continue research into the conversion of coal into liquid fuel. Ministers Shchadov and Piotrowski discussed the course of work on the planning and construction of the Antonovskaya mine, in the Soviet Union, which is to be carried out entirely by Poles.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET GROUP ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD172012 Warsaw PAP in English 1814 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- A delegation of the Baltic Fleet of the USSR, headed by its Vice-Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, wound up a four-day visit of friendship to this country today. During their stay in the Polish northern coastal tri-city of Gdansk, Ndynia, Sopot, the Soviet guests met with the commandant and members of the scientific board of the Bohaterow Westerplatte Higher School of the Navy in Gdynia to exchange views on training the cadre for the Navy. The guests also paid tribute to soldiers fallen during fights for Gdansk in World War Two and laid wreaths at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers in Gdansk.

POLISH INTELLECTUALS APPEAL TO GORBACHEV

PM171606 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Jul 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Open Letter To Gorbachev"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The event that all Warsaw intellectuals and politicians are talking about at the moment is the 15-page open letter sent to Mr Gorbachev on behalf of over 200 Polish intellectuals belonging to a reformist group called "Experience and Future" by Stefan Bratkowski, former chairman of the Polish journalists' assocation during the Solidarity period. The theme of the letter is simple: It is an attempt to persuade the Kremlin leader that the situation in Poland is explosive and threatens Moscow's well understood interests and that Mr Gorbachev would be serving his interests much better by agreeing to a limited liberalization in Warsaw.

The first point to be made is that the tone of the letter addressed to the "highly esteemed general secretary" is extremely courteous. The author even points out that "contrary to the opinions of many commentators of the world press, my friends and I believe that the Soviet Union's current policy will nevertheless aim to eliminate stagnation, stereotypes, and obsolete and dogmatic preconceptions, and seek to discover new horizons."

Next Stefan Bratkowski takes issue with the idea that the present situation is favorable to the Soviet Union, with a Poland -- through which the most terrible invasions of Russia came -- acting as a buffer zone. This is an illusion, he argues, especially since in this era of strategic nuclear weapons the importance of this buffer zone is constantly diminishing.

In fact the situation is serious: "According to its own convictions, the Polish Government apparatus has no reserves of hope. It is not possible to appeal, in the name of the country's reconstruction, for faith in the future and in the system's potential, as is done in the Soviet Union.

"It is no longer possible to appeal to patriotic feeling or to reason, which has again been deceived. The ruling team has succeeded neither in controlling inflation nor in reducing the foreign debt nor in altering the investments structure. In the political field it has failed to create a movement in support of its action. The government apparatus' isolation from the population is increasing."

This is all the more critical inasmuch as young people in particular are fully aware that "the peoples of countries 300 km away from our borders seem to live on another planet, whereas Poland is threatened by ecological disaster affecting people's health, increasing poverty, and a further decline of its civilization."

Is it possible to "stem the Polish volcano"? This would be "illusory and futile." In fact "there is a growing feeling among young people of a total lack of prospects and opportunities -- a feeling that could cause desperate reactions on the part of the most idealistic and bravest of the young generation." Here neither the church nor Solidarity could appeal for moderation any longer.

In the cultural field there is "an attempt gradually to eliminate Poland's national identity and cultural heritage." This attempt is seen by the Poles as "a desire to cut off Poland from its Western cultural roots, from its Christian tradition."

All this threatens to cause a violent explosion on the part of desperate people. Would it not be better to reach "a genuine and sincere reconciliation between the Polish and Russian nations?" What are Mr Bratkowski and his friends asking for? Quite simply "the complete implementation of the Yalta accords, which implies the recognition of the status as an independent state whose powers are decided on by elections proper to parliamentary democracies."

In exchange this new Poland will not demand the elimination of the Soviet bases on its territory provided that they do not perform the role of "political supervisory bodies." It will remain a member of the Warsaw Pact and will not challenge any of Europe's existing borders.

As will be seen, Mr Bratkowski says, "the sovereign Polish state expects from the Soviet Union infinitely smaller concessions than those the Soviet Union has granted Finland." The author ends by saying that by accepting this historical outlook held by the Polish intellectuals Mr Gorbachev would gain so much credibility that nobody could oppose his disarmament offers and that he would have a free hand at home to carry out his reform plans.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO TRUONG CHINH

AU171941 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh:

On the occasion of your election to the office of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible duties the party bestowed upon you.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPV and between the SR of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue to develop in the future too for the benefit and in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese people and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary

AVRAM HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN LEADERS

AU161857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- When the Prime Minister of Iran, Mr Hoseyn Musavi-Khomenyi, received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of electric energy, who is visiting Iran, a warm exchange of messages took place in Tehran, between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on both sides' wish to expand the bilateral relations in the economic, commercial and technical fields and in other domains, starting from Romania's and Iran's economic potential, to the benefit of both countries and peoples.

The Romanian minister also conducted talks with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of energy; Mas'ud Rashani-Zanjani, minister for plan and budget organization; and with Mohsen Nourbakhsh, governor of the Central Bank of Iran.

The joint wish was expressed to further expand the collaboration, mostly by increasing commercial exchanges and intensifying economic and production cooperation.

Measures were agreed upon for the intensification of cooperation ventures and the joint building of a power engineering unit.

ION URSU VISITS USSR, TALKS WITH MARCHUK

For AGERPRES and Soviet media reports of the visit to the USSR by Ion Ursu, including his talks with G.I. Marchuk, deputy minister of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AKTIV CABLES CEAUSESCU REGARDING TRAINING

AU172046 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

["Cable addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the SR of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces by the Plenary Meeting of the Political Council of the Interior Ministry Aktiv" held on 7 July in Bucharest]

[Text] Much Esteemed and Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

The plenary meeting of the Political Council of the Interior Ministry Aktiv is holding its proceedings in the same atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and creative engagement in which our whole nation is celebrating the 65th anniversary of the RCP's founding and is paying homage to the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of the communist and antifascist fighters and discussing, with communist exactness, the tasks involving commanders, party organizations and bodies, and all personnel to commendably implement the provisions of the directives of the Supreme Commander regarding the military and political training of the Army in the period 1986-90.

Stressing the fact that the participants in the plenary meeting express their feelings of great admiration, love, and boundless devotion for the most beloved son of the nation, the cable reads:

The national military doctrine formulated by you makes an outstanding contribution to developing Romanian and international military thinking and clearly directs the whole activity of the Interior Ministry bodies, conferring on them the capacity to unflinchingly implement the tasks and missions included in the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

We report to you, much esteemed and beloved supreme commander, that in the spirit of the valuable theses, ideas, and in orientations included in your recent speeches, the plenary meeting has critically analyzed the results attained in the activity of educating the personnel and ensuring the specification and training of military troops. The efficiency of these activities are being reflected in the way the missions that were ordered are carried out. Likewise, the plenary meeting established the concrete ways and means and the priority tasks in the activity of commanders and RCP and the Union of Communist Youth organizations and bodies meant to continuously improve the process of training all personnel, ensuring their patriotic, revolutionary, and civic education, and developing the feelings of love and pride for the glorius past and the great achievements of the Romanian people, under the wise leadership of the party, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance toward communism.

Animated by your wonderful example of patriotic devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm, we assure you, with the power of our oath, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will work in the spirit of the guidelines, requirements, and tasks included in your ample sociopolitical work and we will do all we can to implement exactly, and at a high qualitative level, the party decisions, the laws of the country, and the new directives regarding the military and political training of the Army, thus making our contribution to accomplishing the great work of building socialism and communism on the ancient soil of our beloved free, sovereign, and independent homeland — the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live Comrade Supreme Commander !

CEAUSESCU MEETS ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU151822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- On July 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign relations of the Republic of Zaire, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the founding president of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, and on his behalf conveyed to him a warm salute. He pointed out the high consideration enjoyed in his country by Romania's foreign policy promoted consistently by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and by the demarches and actions devoted by the Romanian head of state to the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed the president of the Republic of Zaire a warm salute.

During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the good relations between Romania and Zaire and the possibilities offered by the economic potential of the two countries to a stronger development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zaire on multiple planes, particularly to the expansion of the collaboration in production starting from long-term accords that should confer stability on the open prospects to the bilateral relations, in the interest of both peoples.

The sides also approached current issues of the world political life.

In the context Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current international circumstances everything is necessary to be done to halt the dangerous course of events, to implement disarmanent, nuclear disarmament in the first plce, to set in the world a climate of detente, security, peace and wide collaboration among nations. At the same time during the talks the sides pointed out the need for political, negotiated solutions to be found to all the states of tension and conflict, to all the inter-state litigious issues.

Related to the African situation President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's full support to the struggle waged by the African peoples for their free and independent development. Highlighted was the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the countries in that continent, of expanding the collaboration between them in order to solve with joint effort the problems posed by eradicating underdevelopment and by their more rapid advancement along the path of economic and social progress. In the context the sides pointed out the need to organize an international conference under the U.N, with the participation of all the states, in view of settling the issues of underdevelopment and of setting in a new world economic order.

There was reasserted the resolve of Romania and Zaire to collaborate more and more tightly in the world arena, within the U.N. and other international bodies and to make their contribution to finding constructive solutions to the great problems confronting mankind.

ECONOMIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM REVIEWED

AU171419 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1127 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1986 -- Romania is traversing a new development stage which will place it among the economically medium-developed countries, having the prospect to turn into a manysided developed country by the end of the millenium. [passage omitted]

Large investments were made in agriculture. In the previous five-year period [1981-85] for instance, they topped 2.5 times the ones realized in 1951-1965 interval. By the end of 1985 the total area arranged for irrigation stood at 2,956,300 hectares, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the country's arable land. [passage omitted]

Romania maintains its policy of substantial investments. An investment program amounting to 1,400 thousand million lei is to be carried out in the current five-year period. More than 840 thousand million lei of the total are to be allotted to industry, especially to power engineering and the extractive industry. In the processing industry investments are streamlined more particularly toward completing the projects begun in the previous quinquennium and updatng existing units. Moreover, agriculture benefits from 210 thousand million lei. As much as 750,000 flats are to be built over this five-year period, so that 2.5 million inhabitants can move to new dwellings.

All in all, over this five-year period, some 900 important production units -- industrial, farming and animal-breeding units -- will be put on stream so that by 1990 fixed assets amount to 3,800 thousand million lei.

NEW PRODUCTS FROM ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY REPORTED

AU091757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 09/07/1986 -- "Telerom P 2" is the symbol of a new microcomputer put into fabrication by the Cluj-Napoca Industrial Electronics and Automation Enterprise. This is a product of wide application in the fields of economic, financial, administration, technical and scientific calculus, education and design. Recently, the same enterprise has started serially producing the FBIS-1 equipment for minute surgical operations. It performs fine incisions of the tissue and causes it to curdle [as received] simultaneously.

Romania's specializing enterprises currenly produce computers, mini and microcomuters of the generations 3 and 3.5, numeric displays for the automatic control of the processes of production, industrial robots, medium and powerful electronic memories, measurement and control equipment, television sets, radiocassette recorders, invoicing and accounting machines and other products of major interest.

In less than 15 years 75 per cent of the national economy has been endowed with computers, and since 1985 it has been offering to export half of its production. Over the 1986-1990 interval the Romanian electronics output will grow 110 per cent as to 1985. The Felix C 512/1024 computer will be replaced by the medium-large capacity Felix C 8020, adapted for use with the local and national teleprocessing networks. New improved models MF 32-bit microcomputer will be worked out, as well as home microcomputers, portable terminals, external memories and new operation systems.

INTERIOR SECRETARY MEETS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD171830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 17 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- French Interior Minister Charles Pascua is on a visit to Yugoslavia, where his host is Yugoslav Interior Secretary Dobroslav Culafic.

It was assessed in the talks today that in the traditionally friendly and comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and France cooperation in the area of security has a significant place. This cooperation is successful, but, as noted, all the possibilities which could contribute to the two countries' increased security and implementing their obligations in the international community were not made use of.

New forms of cooperation were agreed on and special attention devoted to combating international terrorism and other organized forms of international crime.

Apart from bilateral cooperation, the cooperation within Interpol was emphasized. The 55th session of the Interpol General Assembly will be held in Yugoslavia in October this year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SFRY, ZAIRIAN TALKS

Scientific Cooperation Urged

LD172219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade today held talks with Mandungu Bula Nyati, Zairian minister of foreign affairs, on economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as on the possibilities for its further promotion. It was stressed that Zaire had great interest in developing cooperation with Yugoslavia, and in particular through involving Yugoslav economic organizations in the realization of the 5-year development plan of this African country.

At the same time, both sides expressed interest in promoting economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and in particular in the areas of priority importance, such as agriculture, the electric power industry and processing industry, and on the basis of using their own raw materials. In this connection stress was laid on the need for the two countries to come to know each other better, to which great contributions would be made through the exchange of business delegations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

During the day the guest from Zaire, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, visited the Military Museum in Kalemegdan and the Museum of African Art.

This afternoon talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mandunga Bula Nyati, Zairean minister of foreign affairs, will continue. The Zairean minister will tomorrow visit the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Meets Mikulic

LD172221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received in the Palace of the Federation, Mandungu Bula Nyati, Zairian minister of Foreign Affairs, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

In the talks on bilateral cooperation, they established that there were good conditions for widening economic relations between Yugoslavia and Zaire. This in particular referes to agriculture, mining and processing of minerals, and to construction projects. The significance of mutual cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries, particularly in the area of scientific-technological development, and in tackling the problem of debts were stressed. They expressed the expectation that the forthcoming, eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare would contribute to strengthening the actional unity of nonaligned countries in solving big international problems. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Upcoming Conference Discussed

LD172225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The conference of heads of state and governments in Harare will manifest the consistent unity of the non-aligned countries based on the authentic principles and aims of the movement.

The above was set out by Zairian Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyatia and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic at the close of talks in Belgrade this afternoon. The two ministers also agreed that the non-aligned countries had succeeded in removing aims directed at turning the movement from its authentic principles established at the first summit in Belgrade in 1961. Both sides agreed on the need to exert pressure on the superpowers to continue talks to secure a lasting peace.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Zaire also consider that the September summit in Harare should deal more with the economic problems of the developing countries. To this end, Yugoslavia and Zaire call translation into practice of the idea that the movement form a permanent economic committee.

The talks particularly focused on an analysis of the international situation and crisis points such as southern Africa, the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Central America, Afghanistan, Kampuchea etc. The two ministers also acquainted each other on the stand of their countries regarding the initiative launched at the ministerial conference in New Delhi to precisely define the movement's stand on terrorism. They assessed it was essential to clearly differentiate between terrorism and liberation struggles.

Nyatia and Dizdarevic also called for the Movement of Non-Alignment to urge the strengthening of the role played by the United Nations in international relations. It is essential, therefore, to prevent the attempts by the great powers to create a monopoly in the world organization, the Yugoslav and Ziarian foreign minister concluded.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD180502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the federal budget for the next 2 years, the dinar equivalent of 540,000 dollars will be secured for the purchase and transportation of food for countries which receive assistance from the World Food Program. This is envisaged in the draft law on securing funds for Yugoslavia's contribution to this program up to the year 1988, which was adopted by the Federal Executive Council at its session today. The following statement from the session was issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information:

The Federal Executive Council, presided over by Janez Zemljaric, adopted several regulations within its competence at its session today.

The council approved the draft law on securing funds for Yugoslavia's contribution to the World Food Porgram for next year and 1988. According to the draft, within the federal budget for those years the dinar equivalent of 540,000 U.S. dollars will be secured. These funds will be used for the purchase of agricultural and food products on the domestic market at world prices and for the payment of the costs of transportation to countries which receive assistance from the World Food Program. [passage omitted]

Yugoslavia has, ever since the foundation of the World Food Program, made regular contributions of food and to some extent transporation.

The session approved a proposal on adopting a law on changes and amendments to the law on statistical research of interest to the whole country. The changes would guarantee greater cooperation and coordination by competent organs and organizations in collecting data of interest to the whole country, and on this basis the more rational expenditure of funds for this research.

The Federal Executive Council approved the drafts of changes in the law on measures restricting the market and free exchange of goods and services in the interests of the whole country and the law on quality controls of agricultural and food products for foreign trade, as well as proposed changes in the Law on the Federal Market Inspectorate and the draft of the law.

In all three cases, an increase in penalties was proposed for violations of the provisions of the law, with the aim of ensuring the purpose of penalizing and strengthening legal discipline.

Within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in Harare, the council examined Yugoslavia's relations with the Arab countries of the Gulf, the countries of Latin America and the Carribean region, and the African countries south of the Sahara. It was assessed that all the conditions exist for broader development and the promotion of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and these countries, and the competent federal organs were given the task of undertaking specific measures and activities to this end.

The council ratified several international acts and approved solutions in the sphere of cadre issues.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD171930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to representatives of the Federal Statistics Institute who held a press conference today in the International Press Center in Belgrade, in the past 6 months of this year industrial production increased by 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year. The highest growth was recorded in Macedonia, 9.7 percent; and Bosnia-Hercegovina, 7.8 percent; while the lowest was in Vojvodina, 3.9 percent; and Slovenia, 2 percent.

The higher growth rate of 15.6 percent was realized by iron ore production; 12 percent by oil derivatives production, and 10.9 percente by chemical products. A decline in production was recorded in non-ferrous metals, construction materials and ship building.

By the end of May the reserves of finished products wereup by 0.4 percent compared with the same period last year, while the reserves of consumer goods decreased by 10.3 percent.

Exports in the 6-month period amounted to $4.646 billion, which is 2.5 percent less than in the first 6 months of last year. Imports amounted to $5.7 billion, an increase of 0.6 percent. The cover of imports by exports is 81 percent, which is 3 percent less than in the first half of 1985.

The highest exports were realized by the machine-building industry and production of transportation systems, worth $592 million. Exports of chemical products were worth $528 million and food $363 million.

KOMUNIST RESPONSE TO RECENT ALBANIAN CLAIMS

LD171819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) press organ KOMUNIST today rejectsd as groundless the claims presented in the Albanian Party of Labour Organ ZERI I POPULLIT, according to which Yugoslavia's allegedly anti-Albanian policy was again manifested at the recent 13th LCY Congress.

KOMUNIST sets out that quite the opposite is actually the case, Albania interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and displaying territorial claims towards it, as clearly substantiated by historical facts.

Enver Hoxha, whose course Albania continues steadily to pursue, as set out in Tirana, had taken upon himself the task of persuading foreign statesmen, including Stalin, Khrushchev and Mao Tse Tung, that "Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia..are Albanian territories, belong to Albania, and should be returned to it".

An illustration of Albania's continued territorial claims towards Yugoslavia is also to be found in "The Encyclopedia of Albania", in which towns in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro are given as "Albanian". KOMUNIST recalls that Tirana even prints postage stamps showing Yugoslav towns and parts of the country.

The LCY weekly sets out that Albania's policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs was reflected at the 18th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in the support lent to Albanian separatists in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and their demands that Kosovo be given the status of a republic.

Turning to the ZERI I POPULLIT's position according to which Albania, Greece, and Bulgaria allegedly make up an anti-Yugoslav coalition, KOMUNIST writes that Yugoslavia is far from being antagonistically disposed towards any of the three countries, although it has open questions, in varying degrees, in relations with each, (?which) it wishes to resolve.

"The 13th LCY Congress had in fact underscored (which the ZERI I POPULLIT commentator failed to observe) that open borders and a policy on good-neighbour relations are the cornerstones of Yugoslavia's foreign policy", the LCY press organ sets out.

"If bilateral relations are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which imply non-interference, equality and the mutual recognition will encounter less obstacles", KOMUNIST writes, and sets out that it is in these frameworks that a policy of good-neighbour relations must prove itself in deeds.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD172211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The results achieved so far in the efforts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo should not be underestimated but at the same time we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into self-satisfaction at what has been achieved over the last 5 years, especially in view of the fact that some of the key tasks from the Platform on Kosovo have not yet been fulfilled. This refers, in particular, to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the suppression of the organized forms of hostile activity.

This is what Velizart Skerovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in his introductory report at today's session of the Presidium convened to discuss the information about the hitherto implementation of the stance which the SAWPY's future sociopolitical activity in realizing the political platform on Kosovo. Having noted that there has of late been an increase in the activity and cooperation designed to resolve the problems of Kosovo, for which the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency as well as the 13th LCY Congress provided a strong stimulus, Skerovic went on to say that the intensified activity had helped to overcome some of the difficulties. This is illustrated by the fact that the economy in the province has recorded considerable successes, that over the last 4 years 2,500 people has returned to Kosovo, that the problems of coordinating school textbooks are being overcome, and so on.

However, Skerovic said, as a result of the enemy's intensified activity, the security-political situation in Kosovo Polje and some other towns has deteriorated. The overall results of the SAWPY's activity cannot be regarded as satisfactory, he added, because they fall short of the expectations and the obligations set in the stance. There is enough reason for self-criticism within the Presidium itself because it failed to ensure a continued monitoring of the pressing problems in the province, nor did it take an active part in the efforts to solve them. This was particularly apparent at the beginning of the year. [passage omitted]

The process of the ideopolitical differentiation in Kosovo has so far produced certain results. However, these are inadequate, particularly those recorded in the sphere of education, science, judiciary and within the officers' ranks in all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Socialist Alliance, Skerovic added, must take a more active part in the action to speed up the differentiation process particularly among the cadres in administrative and other organs whose work involves everyday contacts with the public. Those cadres who only formally denounce the irredentist movement while in their work and behavior do nothing to oppose it, are in fact helping it. At the same time they present a great obstacle to the efforts to stabilize the situation in the province faster. [passage omitted]

Skerovic said that the lack of undersanding of the situation in Kosovo and the objectives of hostile activity has recently found its expression in theses put forward by individuals, saying that it is a matter of relations between Serbs and Albanians, and that the whole point is that Serbs and Albanians should sit down and themselves make an agreement how to live together. This thesis, he added, is not only the expression of regional blindness and narrowmindedness, but its aim is to break up the unity of Serbs and Albanians, as well as all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo and widen the country in the struggle against the Albanian separatism and all other nationalisms, as a common enemy. It is obvious, Skerovic said, that this is a question of ideological platform of nationalistic linking and tolerance and of some kind of a restoration of a slogan about a national reconciliation with the class enemy. [passage omitted]

Most young people have got rid of ideological confusion and there is no danger that they might succumb to nationalistic influences, Bajram Selimi said, disagreeing with some of the assessments made in the report.

He believes that some of these assessments can refer to last year, but not to the first half of this year. The past delegate elections were used for a resolute cadre rejuvenation which has already been carried out through electing people who proved themselves in a concrete struggle for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo, Selimi said. [passage omitted]

In the discussion, stress was laid on the need for the Socialist Alliance to become more involved in the process of reintegration into society of those young people in Kosovo who have been convicted. Some participants also said that religious instruction has overstepped legally permissable frameworks and has grown into religious education, as well as that young people educated in Moslem universities are gaining influence. [passage omitted]

The Presidium gave its support to the platform for the eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare. Following an explanation by Budimir Loncar, in the discussion it was pointed out that the Socialist Alliance should be more strongly present in the Yugoslav actions on the international stage. Support was also given to the initiative to mark the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of governments or states of nonaligned countries.

Socialist Alliance on Kosovo

LD172036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance maintains that the political and security situation in the Province of Kosovo cannot be qualified as stable until the hostile activity of Albanian separatists and the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province under pressure from them cease.

The Socialist Alliance presidency today urged a greater and more concrete engagement of this largest Yugoslav socio-political organization in the normalization of the situation in Kosovo.

The participants in the discussion underscored that Kosovo was a Yugoslav problem, and Yugoslavia's security and unity were indivisible.

An impediment standing in the way of a speedier stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, as set out in the discussion, are officials in Kosovo who condemn the activity of Albanian separatists in words but do not oppose it in deeds. The Socialist Alliance, as set out, must therefore act along the line of unmasking these individuals.

Through proposing practical measures, the socialist alliance must also contribute to improving the inter-nationality relations in Kosovo, strained since 1981, when Albanian separatists, striving to create an ethnically pure Kosovo, begun putting various forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins with the aim of driving them out of the province.

Participants in the discussion also pointed out the need for a greater engagement of the Socialist Alliance in the process of reintegrating into society the Kosovo youths sentenced for hostile activities after the 1981 counter-revolutionary events.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LABOR LOSSES REPORTED

LD172206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly held a session devoted to the analysis of losses incurred by the organizations of associated labor in the economy and by social activities in the republic last year and in the first 3 months of this year. The council also discussed proposed measures and activities to overcome the situation.

Last year the losses of the organizations of associated labor in the economy and in social activities amounted to 59.9 billion dinars. Losses in the economy alone increased by 228 percent in relation to 1984, amounting to 39 billion dinars. These unfavorable trends continued this year and in the first 3 months 1,251 organizations of associated labor incurred losses of 57.4 billion dinars. This is 2.9 percent more than in the same period last year.

The situation is aggravated by price increases and growth in the rate of inflation. A particularly serious problem is very low personal incomes for workers, and in some work organizations, labor is paid irregularly.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD171535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today at a joint session of all three chambers, delegates of the Croatian Assembly were informed about economic trends in the past 6 months, measures and activities for the realization of the resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development of Croatia in 1986 and the social plan of Croatia from 1986-90. The introductory report was submitted by Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

Apart from a certain growth of industrial production -- 4.1 percent in the first 5 months -- and rise in employment, the realization of the key resolution objectives is unsatisfactory. For example, exports are on the decline, the rate of inflation is high, while personal, general and joint expenditure is above the realistic level of production and productivity.

At the session Dr Ljubomir Baban was unanimously elected new member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

SERBIAN BREAD PRICES JUDGED TOO HIGH

LD162202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium held a session today which was presided over by Slobodan Milosevic. The meeting discussed the current economic situation and activities aimed at realizing the policy of economic stabilization. It was stated that industrial production in Serbia since the beginning of the year has grown 6.3 percent, which is above the country's average. A trend toward further revival of production was recorded in June as well, while at the beginning of July the first results of the increasing of exports were recorded. The Presidium assessed the omissions which took place recently in connection with bread prices as inadmissible and stressed that full social and political responsibility should be borne for improvised and wrong decisions.

New Bread Prices Called For

LD172208 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] At its session today, the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly proposed to the Federal Executive Council to adopt a decision on the new price of flour and bread as soon as possible. On the other hand, a decision on the new prices of oil, sugar, meat, and milk should, according to the proposal by this council, be postponed until September. In the explanation, it is said that a decision on the price of bread and flour should be made at once in order to prevent the further worsening of the market supply of these articles.